troops and damage to civilian houses. It is probable that such firings are resorted to by the Pakistanis to provide cover to the infiltration across the Line of Control and to terrorize/harass the innocent civilian population living in areas close to the Line of Control.

(d) In accordance with relevant bilateral arrangement, all such incidents along the International Border or the Line of Control are discussed and mutually resolved at the local level flag meetings between the respective sector commanders. Whenever considered necessary, these are raised at the level of DGMO in the weekly talks.

विकसित कम्प्यूटर प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्र

4716. **श्री अजीत जोगी:**
श्री मूलचन्द मीणा:

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश के विभिन्न भागों में कितने विकसित कम्प्यूटर प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्र कार्यरत हैं;

(ख) ऐसे केन्द्रों के संचालन पर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की जाती है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने अत्याधुनिक कम्प्यूटर उत्पादक देशों के साथ कोई समझौता किया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है?

रसायन एवं उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री और संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय, "इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग तथा महासागर विकास विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच.आर्डो फलेरो): (क) उच्च कार्यनिष्पादन अभिकलन के क्षेत्र में निम्नलिखित केन्द्र कार्य कर रहे हैं:—

1. उन्नत अभिकलन विकास केन्द्र, (सी-टैक), पुणे इलेक्ट्रानिकी विभाग।
2. उन्नत संख्यात्मक अनुसंधान एवं विश्लेषण बल (अनुएग), हैदराबाद रक्षा अनुसंधान तथा विकास संगठन (डीआरडीओ), रक्षा मंत्रालय।
3. टेलीमैटिक्स विकास केन्द्र (सी-डॉट), बंगलौर, संचार मंत्रालय।
4. भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्र (बीएआरसी), बम्बई, परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग।
5. राष्ट्रीय हरोस्पेस प्रयोगशाला (एनएएल), बंगलौर, वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद।

(ख) विभिन्न अभिकरणों द्वारा सूचित किया गया खर्च इस प्रकार है:—

1. सी-डैक—51.85 करोड़ रुपए
2. डीआरडीओ-अनुभाग के पास अभिकलन विकास प्रौद्योगिकियों के विकास के अतिरिक्त अन्य कार्य भी हैं और इसलिए, केवल इस कार्य पर हुए व्यय का आंकलन करना कठिन है।
3. सी-डॉट—3.90 करोड़ रुपए
4. बीएआरसी—2.0 करोड़ रुपए
5. एनएएल—1.6 करोड़ रुपए

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Computer Crimes

4717. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an article published in the Hindustan Times, dated 18.4.95 captioned "Combating Computer Crime" which according to Experts on white collar crimes aver that the chances of a computer crime being detected is one in ten thousand;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to adopt a well structured crime preventive strategy with a view to prevent majority of the computer crimes including evolving of security system for their protection before installation; and

(c) whether there is a gap between demand and supply of computers particularly in respect of the Indian Diplomatic Missions abroad where only one third of Missions have been sanctioned for the purchase of computer and by when the demand is likely to be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PAR-

LIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALERIO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The computer systems and associated operating systems now-a-days available in the market have lot of features by which adequate level of security for data in the computer can be maintained. The encryption devices are available which encrypts the data within the computer and the data flowing on a network between the two computers. In addition, user organisations form their own procedures and guidelines for the use of computers and protect data according to their need. This include the password, identification number, authorisation to use the system and physical access. These features are built in the application software over and above the security features of computer hardware and associated operating software. The Government of India had also appointed a committee in 1989 to study the computer viruses which are also classified as a part of the computer crimes. The committee has analysed the type of viruses which can affect the computers and its vulnerability to data networks in India. the committee also prepared guidelines to tackle such viruses. The report of the committee and the guidelines were widely circulated to the major users in the country.

(c) Out of 147 Indian Missions/Posts abroad, 99 were using computers in various areas of their functioning as on 31st March, 1995. As for the remaining Missions/Posts, computers are proposed to be introduced during the current financial year, subject to availability of funds.

Irregularities in CGHS Dispensary No. 86 at Rohini

4718. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether CGHS dispensaries are empowered to give substitutes for medicines to patients suffering from serious ailments like cardiac diseases, asthma, flatulance and skin diseases even after these medicines are precribed as 'Essential' by specialist of referral hospitals;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) if not, why dispensary No. 86 at Rohini, Delhi has been giving substitutes like Monn for Monotrate-20, Diltiazem for Dilgam, Isosorbide Dinitrate for Angised, Famotidine for Famocide, Sopep for Omez, Cispel or Motilax for Ciza, zallpam for Aizolam, Beton for Betnovate and Kodryl for solvin for the last six months; and

(d) whether Government propose to direct the CGHS dispensaries not to give substitutes for essential medicines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per Government policy and as per Haathi Committee recommendations, single salt items are procured and supplied in generic name. Most of these items mentioned are single salt preparation and hence, supplied in generric name by Medical Store Organisation. Other items like Beton & Kodryl and listed and approved in the formulary. Further, such non-formulary medicines and procured in the same brand name from the local chemist and no complaint has been received in this regard as so far.

(d) Does not arise.

चिकित्सकों द्वारा निजी प्रैक्टिस करने पर प्रतिबंध

4719. श्री दिग्विजय सिंह सिंह खूडेव: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश के कौन-कौन से राज्यों ने सरकारी चिकित्सकों द्वारा निजी प्रैक्टिस करने पर पूर्णतय या आंशिक रूप से प्रतिबंध लगा रखा है;

(ख) निजी प्रैक्टिस पर प्रतिबंध के कारण राज्य सरकारों पर पड़ने वाले अतिरिक्त आर्थिक भार को कम करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 1991-92 से